

VOLUME VIII.

GRAND RAPIDS, MICH., TUESDAY MORNING, JULY 26, 1892

NUMBER 208.

IN THE STREET

Bay City Visited by a Fierce Fire

FATALITIES FROM HEAT.
Many Chicago Citizens Succumb to Old Sol's Rays.

CHICAGO, July 24.—There were more fatalities and prostrations by heat in the city today than on any day during the present season. At 7 o'clock in the morning the temperature was 80, and by 10 o'clock it had risen to 90 degrees. At noon it was 90 degrees, and between the hours of 2 and 4 o'clock in the afternoon there was a steady temperature of 94 degrees. The greatest number of sunstrokes, as reported by the police records, occurred between 10 in the morning and 5 in the evening. Following is the list of those as reported to the police: The dead are Fred Brankake, No. 45 Hoyne avenue; Mrs. Kate Muirhill, No. 3517 Wood street; Dennis Kelley, No. 182 West Adams; Fred Halstrom, No. 2954 Poplar avenue; Otto Beck, residence unknown; Anton Boerk, No. 665 West Nineteenth street; John McGrath, No. 3857 Wentworth avenue; unknown woman No. 431 Center avenue; unknown man, supposed to be J. C. Brown, No. 37 Astor street; unknown man prostrated at Pearson and State streets; unknown man, German House; unknown man, supposed to be C. Schmalz. Those who were prostrated, many of whom will die are:

That Renders Workmen Homeless, Entailing a Loss of a Million Dollars.

Poor People Driven From Home Without Bed or Roof to Shelter Them.

Relief Called From Near-By Towns, But the Fire Demon Wouldn't Yield.

The Fire Started in a Lumber Yard and Spread Rapidly—Tragic Incidents.

BAY CITY, July 25.—This afternoon at 2 o'clock fire broke out in the lumber manufacturing establishment of Miller & Turner on the west side of Water street, at the foot of Twenty-ninth.

A brisk west wind sent the flames across the street to the east side, which a principally built up with stores, hotels and restaurants, most of which are of wood.

Within an hour Miller & Turner's entire plant had been consumed. The fire had also traveled eastward three blocks, cutting a swath two blocks wide. At this point the path of the conflagration broadened and block after block was swept over with terrible rapidity.

Ignition and First Response.
Flint, Saginaw and Detroit were telegraphed for assistance, and Saginaw and Flint responded, each sending an engine and quantities of hose, but the flames continued to spread in spite of efforts of firemen, and at 8 o'clock tonight more than 300 buildings had been destroyed, while the conflagration was still sweeping toward the east.

Most of the buildings destroyed were the dwellings of poor people. Many rumors are afloat as to the number of persons who have perished, but so far as known only one fatality is positively known.

A woman was sick in one of the houses and perished before help could reach her. The entire loss will reach upwards of \$1,000,000, but nothing as to the insurance can be learned tonight.

Extent of the Fire.
The fire extended north on Thirty-third street to Marsac, north to Thirtieth, east to Broadway, north to Fremont, east to Stanton, north a block and a half and west to the river, thirty blocks in all.

A terrific wind from the southeast prevailed. In fifteen minutes the entire row of frame building on Harrison street from Thirty-third to Thirtieth, four blocks, were ablaze.

Fire companies no sooner laid hose on Harrison street before they were obliged to run for their lives, leaving the hose exposed to the heat and flames.

Long charred and burning boards were lifted up bodily by the wind, carried to a height of 300 feet, whirled around like feathers and lodged where another spring up from it.

From Harrison street the fire worked back to Park, then to Taylor, then to Webster, then to McCormick and Marsac streets, sweeping everything before it. The latter streets were occupied by residences, some of them the poorer classes, and they were obliged to flee to places of safety.

Relatives to Save.
The sun looked like a huge ball of fire through the black clouds of smoke and was often hidden entirely from view. Telephone wires were burned down and communications with the lower part of the city was cut off. Messengers were then sent, and every available dray, van or other vehicle was ordered into service carrying household goods to vacant premises out of range of the devouring element. The Baptist and Methodist churches on Fremont avenue were not spared

TALK OF THE CITY

The Punishment of Private Iams

STIRS UP ALL HOMESTEAD

To the Exclusion of Every Other Subject.

How and for What He Was Humiliated.

HOMESTEAD, July 25.—An indirect result of the shooting of Mr. Frick gave Homestead its one existing topic today. It was the case of W. L. Iams, the private of Company K, Tenth regiment, who shouted: "Hurrah for the man who did it!" when told of the act of Berkman, and as a punishment, was strung up by his thumbs, had one side of his head and half his moustache shaved, and was drummed out of camp. In addition to the disgrace the sentence carries with it dishonorable discharge from the National guard and denial of the right to enlist in the federal army and the rights of citizenship.

The Iams case threatens to become national. Homestead people talk of nothing else. Even the return of Hugh O'Donnell after his release from prison was subordinated by the letters and telegrams denouncing the treatment of the young man have been received in Homestead, in Pittsburgh and by the governor of Pennsylvania.

Streator Justifies It.
One of the protests to Governor Patton was from Washington correspondent of Pennsylvania, asking for the removal of Colonel Streator who ordered the punishment of Iams. When Colonel Streator was told of this tonight, he said if these correspondents came over to his camp and made any such treasonable remarks as those made by Iams, he would be treated in the same manner as Iams. Young Iams threatens to bring suit against Colonel Streator and Major General Snowden, but this is by no means the most serious aspect of the case if reports be true.

It has caused much feeling in the National guard, particularly among the rank and file members of the Tenth regiment are authority for the statement that Company K, to which Iams belonged, will have to be disbanded because its men do not intend to re-enlist after their present term of enlistment. Several Tenth regiment men made this statement to a United Press reporter tonight. They say Iams is not popular but they wish to show their disapproval of his punishment by leaving the militia.

His Action Approved.
Officers of the troops almost generally approve of the punishment. Colonel Case of the Fourth regiment told his men that if any of them indulged in any jubilation over Berkman's crime he would treat them the same way. But if Colonel Case had heard the expressions of some of his soldiers while they were marching, they did not share his opinion in approving the humiliating punishment accorded Private Iams. They thought his treatment brutal and outrageous. Members of the Tenth regiment, however, are of the opinion that Colonel Streator grew heated in his condemnation of the disgraced private and lauded their commander for his action. If many of the officers think Iams was treated harshly, they failed to make a comment on his mistreatment of Colonel Streator's action.

Iams Goes to Pittsburg.
Iams, the disgraced man, came to Homestead today from Pittsburg, where he spent the night. He was looking for Colonel Streator. He crossed the river to the other side. Iams came back and did not find the colonel. He then went back to Pittsburg. The most interesting feature of the case is whether corporal punishment can be inflicted on a soldier in a militia camp under any circumstances, even when martial law is in force, and whether a sentence such as that passed on Iams could be extended without the formalities of a court martial, for it is certain that if a court martial was held it was not regular because Iams was not brought before it and had no chance to make a defense. General Snowden was ordered by the report to hold a court martial had been held. He said that his understanding was that Iams had been convicted by such a tribunal. He would not express an opinion as to the justice of the punishment. That was a matter, he said, in Colonel Streator's jurisdiction. Colonel Streator, the provisional brigadier, contended that no court martial was held because Iams had acknowledged his guilt.

BRUTAL TORTURE OF A SOLDIER.
A Pennsylvania Militia Colonel Revives an Inhumanity of Olden Times.

HOMESTEAD, Pa., July 25.—Lieut. Col. J. B. R. Streator of the Tenth regiment ordered a private under his command strung up by his thumbs for half an hour Saturday, and the affair created a big sensation throughout the state. Private Iams, a member of Company K, Tenth regiment, was the victim. His home is in Waynesburg, Pa. When the news of the shooting reached the camp of the Tenth regiment, which is across the river, from Homestead yesterday, Private Iams shouted, "Three cheers for the man who shot Frick!" This cry reached the ears of Colonel Streator. He rushed out of his quarters and ordered the regiment to be paraded in double quick time. When the men were drawn up the colonel repeated the remark he had heard. He said he had recognized the voice distinctly, and he ordered the man who had made the cry to advance two paces. Iams stepped forward. The colonel asked Iams if he had called for the cheers. The private nodded his head. His buttons were cut off, his coat and his gun taken from him and he was ordered to the guard house.

This punishment was not enough to please Colonel Streator, to whom Iams returned. He said he had called for his quarters. The sergeant worked over him for an hour. Iams was then taken to his quarters. There is one man in Pittsburg who is very angry. He is Frank Iams, a brother of the victim,

DEED OF TWO IMPS

Conscienceless Villains Assault a Couple.

DOING VIOLENCE TO THE GIRL

One of the Most Daring and Despicable Outrages Ever Committed—The Fiends Escape.

CINCINNATI, July 25.—A terrible outrage was perpetrated at Parlor grove last night, Jose Berger, a pretty Covington girl was the victim. Together with her escort she attended the Paremion club picnic. While taking a stroll through the woods the couple were overtaken by two young men from Covington who were well known to both Miss Berger and her escort. One of the men was Robert Brown, deputy sheriff of Covington and the champion light weight pugilist of Kentucky.

He had a revolver in his hand and pointing it at Ferguson the young man who accompanied Miss Berger said "You are both under arrest."

"You don't mean that," said Ferguson. "I'll show you mighty quick if I don't," replied Brown.

His companion grappled with Ferguson while Brown choked Miss Berger into insensibility and outraged her. Ferguson broke loose and ran for help which soon arrived, but the villains had escaped. Intense excitement prevailed and diligent search was made for the perpetrators of the outrage but without result. The whole affair occurred within a few yards of a thousand people. All the parties are well known and well connected in Covington.

ALICE MITCHELL'S TRIAL.
The Second Week Opens With Interest Unabated.

MEMPHIS, July 25.—The second week of the Mitchell trial showed no abatement of the interest taken in the case. The first witness introduced was Dr. B. F. Turner, who acted as the assistant of Dr. Peterson of New York. Dr. Turner said that Alice told him of all the plans she and Freds Ward had met and had in view. When asked the full understanding of that marriage meant, she said that she fully comprehended the matrimonial state, but insisted that was nothing to hinder her from marrying Freds Ward. She said that she and Freds could not have any children, but she could not be taken out of her ideas of married life. She showed no emotion except when her love for Freds was mentioned. The details of the tragedy she tells with the utmost coolness, but at the mention of Freds she breaks down.

Miss Mitchell was insane and incurably so. During the examination of Mr. Turner, Judge Dubois, who had been reading from a North Carolina report stated that he thought the objection of the state's attorney to the introduction of testimony founded upon the statements of the accused since the incarceration was well founded. General Peters had withdrawn his objection and the strange spectacle of the trial, judge differing from the state and the state's attorney to the introduction of testimony against the court, the court finally agreed that the physician's testimony should go to the jury, but suggested that Miss Mitchell's statements be carefully weighed in view of her position in the case. Little Johnson was again put on the stand and said that Alice kissed Freds just like a man kissed a woman. Two doctors, Callander and Saale, will be introduced by the defense.

NAUGHTY EDITOR BANESTON.
A Woman in the Case Tells a Story Not to His Credit.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., July 25.—W. Trox Bankston, editor and publisher of the New South at the historic village of Ringgold, Ga., is missing and the little town is greatly excited over his disappearance. A few months ago Bankston had broken up with his wife, a prominent newspaper man in the buckeye state. The passion was mutual and the woman agreed to get a divorce and marry Bankston. She fulfilled her part of the program, as to getting free from her spouse and she came to Ringgold, where Bankston was weaker. A somewhat strong interview followed and the jilted charmer went to Catoosa Springs, Bankston, instead of following her, as he promised, went somewhere else. "Where?" is the question that cannot be answered. Not the least singular part of the whole case is the belief that Montgomery Bankston, the half-witted brother of Trox, is in part responsible for the ending, as he is believed to have intercepted some of the woman's letters and answered them in the name of his brother. The woman sought out the father and told him with tears that he was the grandfather of her baby, and that she had at different times advanced money to the man in the case to the amount of hundreds of dollars.

CLUB MEN FIGHT FOR A GIRL.
Frederick Kirk and Thomas Brennan Have a Three-Round Bill.

NEW YORK, July 25.—Forty Williamsburg men went to Laurel Hill, Queens county, at daybreak yesterday to witness a fight to a finish between Thomas Brennan and Frederick Kirk, both members of the Brooklyn Athletic club. It is said that the men had quarreled about their respective claims to a young woman of the fourteenth ward. In order that the girl's name should not be brought into question it was agreed that the nature of the dispute should be a debt of \$2 which Brennan owed Kirk through pool playing in the room of the club in Grand street, Williamsburg. Time was called at 5 o'clock and the three rounds were fought. Kirk had the advantage from start to finish and knocked Brennan out by a terrific blow on the jugular. Brennan had to be assisted home.

LOCATED THE PREACHER.
A Missing Oregon Dominion Found in An Illinois Town.

PORTLAND, Ore., July 25.—A telegram has been received here from a Missouri man, saying that the Rev. C. J. Reed, pastor of the First Baptist church of East Portland, who was supposed to have been drowned in the Willamette river last Tuesday night, is in that city

OH FOR A QUORUM

Or the Gallant Reed to Count One

TO PASS THE FAIR MEASURE

And Secure \$5,000,000 for the Aged and People of the Great and Winding City.

WASHINGTON, July 25.—If the World's fair bill can be brought to a vote it will pass. The question is, Can it be brought to a vote? Such, in brief, is the situation as viewed by the leaders of the World's fair forces today. The existence of doubt is due to a declaration made this morning by one of the leading opponents of the appropriation. He said: "If the appropriation has 167 members in the house to vote for it, it will pass; otherwise not." He did not say so, but the declaration has only one inference. It is that the opponents of the measure, recognizing that they are in the minority, have concluded to filibuster by raising the point of no quorum. There is no rule in the Fifty-second congress to permit the speaker to count a member present who is in his seat unless he answers to his name. Such being the case the opponents will have but to sit back and say nothing when their names are called. So that unless Durbin can muster 167 friends, including himself, nothing can be done but to dissent in different parts of the country for enough members to make a quorum, or, failing in this, to adjourn.

Lack a Quorum.
As the situation is today Mr. Durbin will be unable to muster a quorum tomorrow, though there is a discrepancy in the number to be depended upon, according to the figures given out by St. Clair and Durbin.

"We have 161 votes in the city," St. Clair said this morning.

"We have a few over ninety votes in the city," Durbin said an hour later.

St. Clair is hopeful of passing a bill. He is not positive, however, whether it will be in the shape of a reduced appropriation or a loan. He says that the opponents of the fair are talking about both.

Outcome in Doubt.
Durbin expressed great confidence at first, but he has since been merely talking for effect, he said. "Candidly, the outcome is in doubt. It is absurd for anybody to say the appropriation will pass or that it will fail. It all depends on whether the opposition will filibuster. If they permit the bill to come to a vote, counting themselves with a fair square fight, we will succeed in passing the bill. If they raise the point of no quorum and then refuse to answer when their names are called, why—with a shrug—"we will have to send to the highways and byways for absent members."

It may be, though, that the opposition will not filibuster. It seems impossible to find any one who will say that he intends to do so or that there will be any filibustering.

"I was told by one of the leaders of the opposition that he would be filibustering," said an acquaintance.

"In that case we will have to await developments," said Durbin.

McGuire said: "I believe the bill will pass if we can get a vote on it and I think we will be able to get a vote. I understand that the opposition will be filibustering, but I do not believe that it will last long. I know members who will vote against the bill, but who are too anxious to get home to incur delay by filibustering."

Afraid of the Filibuster.
Colonel Taylor is afraid of the prospect of filibustering. "If it were not for that," he said, "we would be all right. But the opponents are bitter, and it is not safe to say what they intend to do."

There is a faint possibility of the bill being reported to the house late this afternoon, though Mr. Sayers, of the conference committee, said he would report it until tomorrow. Meanwhile both sides are doing all in their power to increase their forces, and the contest is certainly to be a very hot one.

DEADLOCK IN THE HOUSE.
Holman Tries to Obstruct the Relief Bill for Congressmen's Heirs.

WASHINGTON, July 25.—The house devoted two hours today to debating the report from the committee to investigate the pension office regarding the dismissal of Commissioner Baker. Two speeches were made in favor of the resolution by Mr. Baker, Dem. Tenn., and Mr. Little, (democrat) of New York. Mr. Little, however, (democrat) made the only speech which was listened to. The discussion was cut off abruptly by the disagreeing conference report on the deficiency bill, and a new conference was ordered. Mr. Holman introduced a resolution of inquiry into the conference that they should recede from the house amendments, agreed to on Friday last after four yeas and nay votes, to pay the balance of salary for the full term of the legal heirs of deceased members. Mr. Hayes, Democrat, Iowa, whose amendment to this bill was offered, said this proceeding on Mr. Holman's part was improper if the house had passed upon the matter. Filibustering ensued and the house was kept in a deadlock for over two hours.

Confirmed by the Senate.
WASHINGTON, July 25.—The senate in secret session today confirmed the nomination of Second Lieut. John R. Edie of the marine corps as an ensign in the navy, and that of Thomas Fraser of Placerville, Cal., receiver of the land office at Sacramento.

Senate Proceedings.
WASHINGTON, July 25.—Mr. Allison, chairman of the senate committee on appropriations, filed the bill today. In the conference proceedings of the two houses he stated that concessions made by the senate conference amounting to between four and five millions were apparent rather than real. Six hundred thousand dollars, he said, was included in the pending bill by some process not visible to the naked eye. Other items, he said, had been "hatched" on the distinct understanding that the balance would be to be appropriated in a definite bill during the next short session. Mr. George G.

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